

# *Experimental Activities Report ANL Nuclear Data Program*

*Filip G. Kondev & Donald L. Smith  
Nuclear Engineering Division*

*2003 CSEWG Meeting  
Brookhaven National Laboratory, November 4-6, 2003*

**Argonne National Laboratory**



A U.S. Department of Energy  
Office of Science Laboratory  
Operated by The University of Chicago



# Program Overview

---

- ❑ Compilation and evaluation of **nuclear structure & decay data** (ENSDF). Responsibility for **A=199-209** mass chains.
- ❑ Compilation and evaluation of **decay data** for nuclei that are of interest to **various applications** (DDEP) and for nuclear isomers.
- ❑ Experimental activities intended to fill gaps in the existing data bases focused on properties of heavy- and super-heavy nuclei, nuclei far from the line of stability and nuclear isomers
- ❑ Experimental **validation** and **parameter sensitivity** studies for various nuclear models used in **fast neutron** induced reactions
- ❑ Compilation of **charged-particle** reaction cross section data for nuclei in the mass range **A=30-50** that are of interest for astrophysical applications.
- ❑ Development of improved methods for **representing and propagating errors** in both experimental and derived nuclear quantities

# Recent Experimental Activities

➤ Motivation: To *fill gaps* and *improve quality* of existing databases & to find *new applications of nuclear data* in the areas of basic physics, astrophysics, nuclear energy and national security research

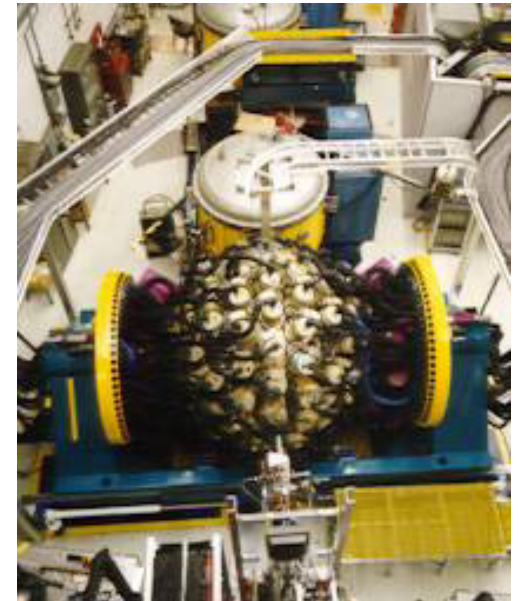
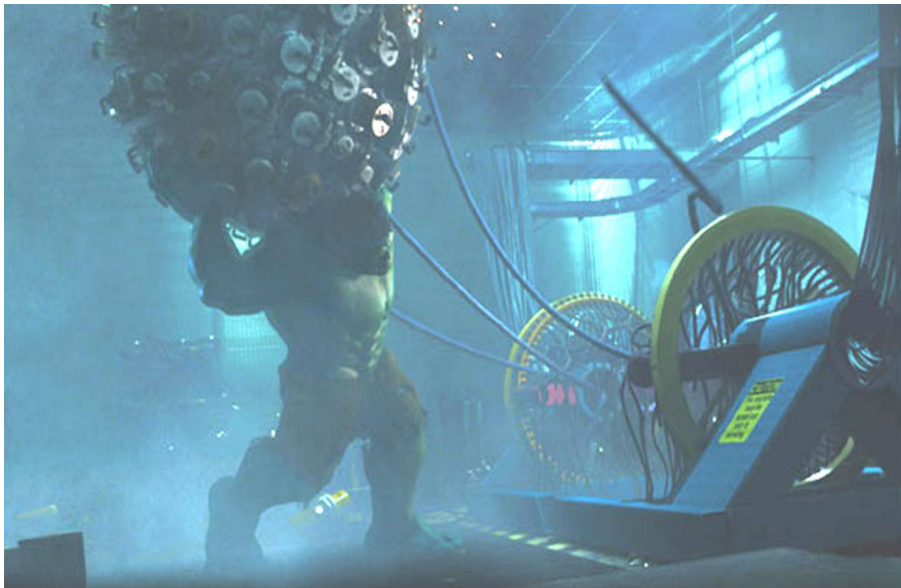
- ❑ Properties of Nuclear K-Isomers in the A~180 mass region (GS)
- ❑ Properties of nuclei at the proton drip line (GS&FMA)
  - Data on  $^{181}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{181}\text{Tl}$  and their daughters
  - Data on odd-odd Au isotopes
  - Radiative capture in HI fusion (e.g.  $^{90}\text{Zr}+^{92}\text{Mo}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Zr}+^{89}\text{Y}$ )
- ❑ Spectroscopy of heavy nuclei
  - Decay data on  $^{251}\text{Cf}$  (ANL)
  - Decay data on  $^{253}\text{Es}$  (GS&ANL)
  - Lifetimes of very long-lived  $^{245,246}\text{Cm}$  &  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  nuclei (ANL)
- ❑ Neutron cross section measurements in the 13-20 MeV region (IRMM)

# *“Gammasphere in Action ...”*

*Universal Studio Picture*



*Gammasphere at ANL*

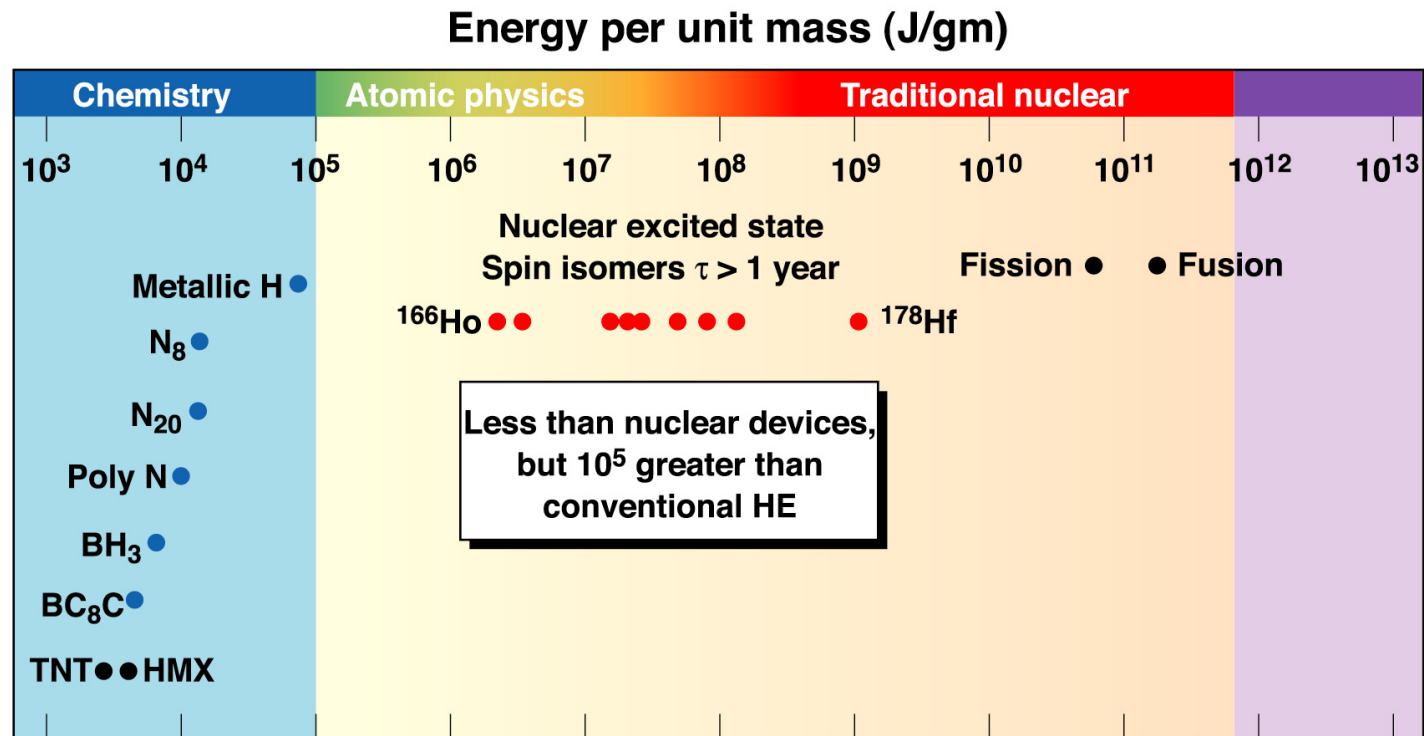


*How we do research with Gammasphere*



# Why should DOE-NE care?

- Unprecedented energy storage opportunities



Isomers may be a controllable energy source

- With energy density intermediate between fission/fusion and chemical
- With long shelf life ( $> 1$  year)

P02555-jab-u-004

Courtesy to *John Becker*, LLNL



Pioneering  
Science and  
Technology

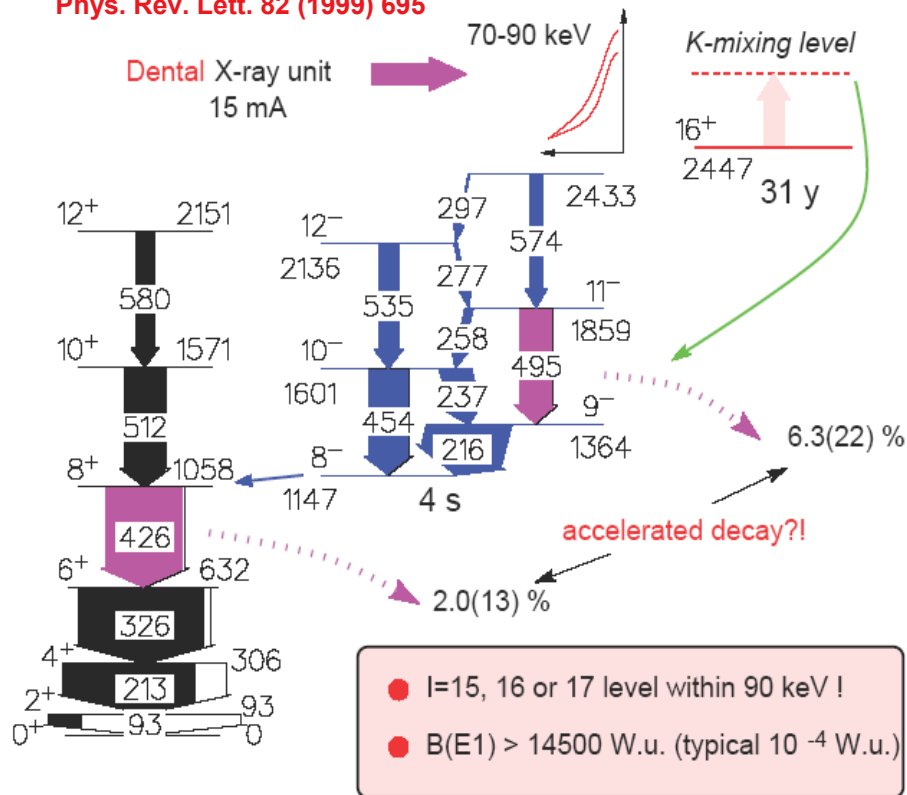
Office of Science  
U.S. Department  
of Energy



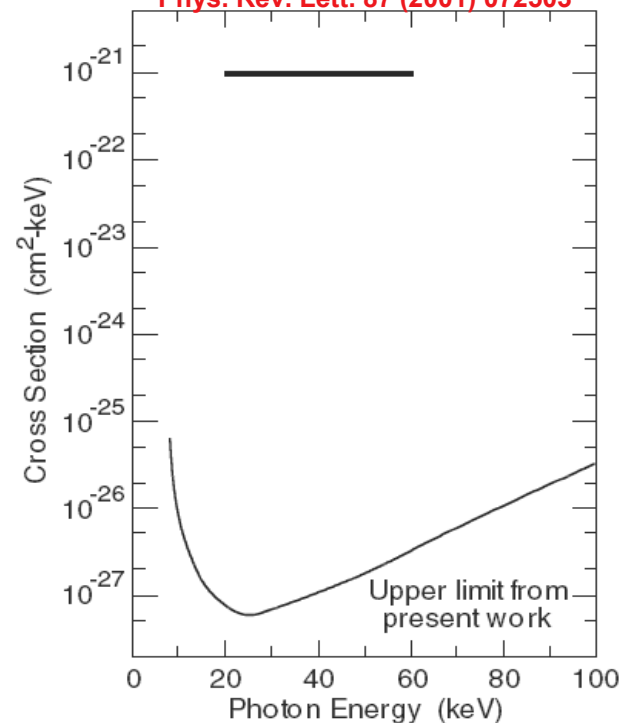
# Nuclear Isomers

Energy in **1 g** of the “charged up”  $^{178m}\text{Hf}$   
equivalent to **500 lbs** of TNT!

Texas/AFRL/SNL Collaboration  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 82 (1999) 695

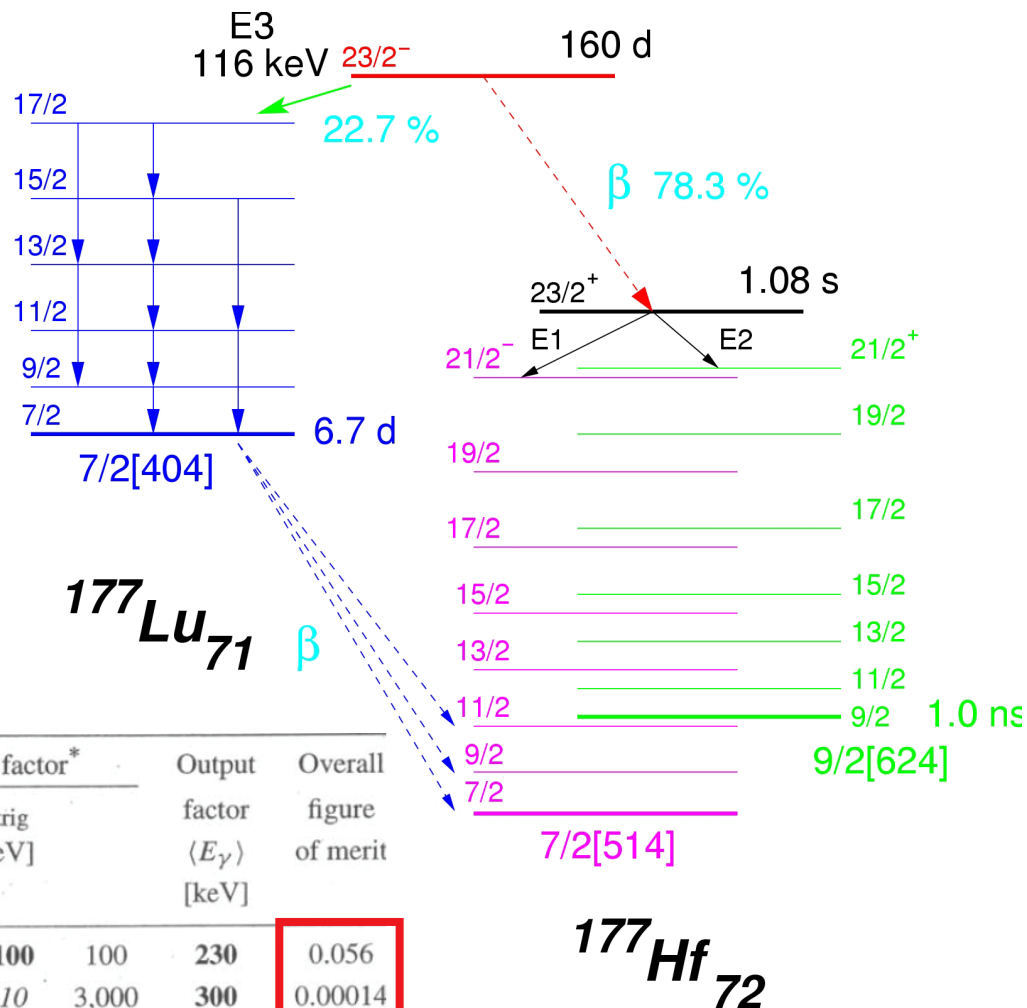
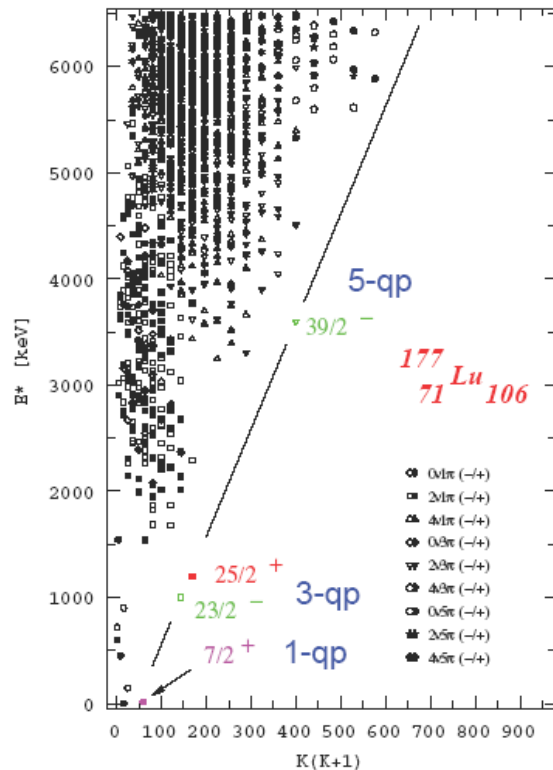


ANL/LANL/LLNL Collaboration  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 87 (2001) 072503



Results are very controversial,  
but the stakes are enormous!  
The Nuclear Data input – *vital*!

# Nuclear Isomers – cont.



J.J. Carroll et al., *Hyp. Int.* 135 (2001) 3

Isomer	Prod. factor $\sigma_{(n,\gamma)}$ [b]	Storage factor			Triggering factor*			Output factor $\langle E_\gamma \rangle$ [keV]	Overall figure of merit
		$E_s$ [keV]	$T_{1/2}$ [y]	ICS <sub>trig</sub> [eV b]	$E_{\text{trig}}$ [keV]				
$^{177}\text{Lu}^m$	2.8	970	0.44	427	$\sim 10^4$	<100	100	230	0.056
$^{178}\text{Hf}^m2$	$\sim 10^{-6}$	2,446	31	75,826	$\leq 3 \times 10^4$	$\sim 10$	3,000	300	0.00014

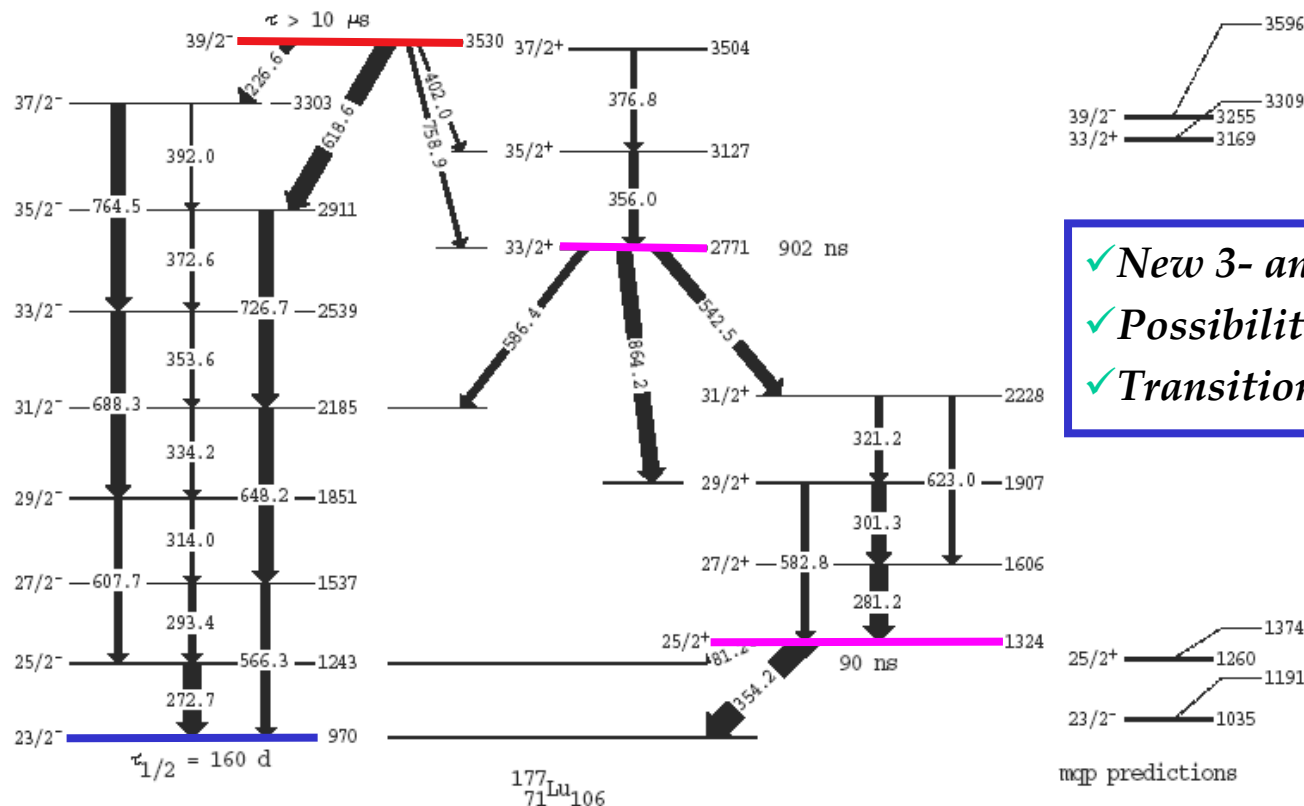
$^{177}\text{Hf}_{72}$

# Nuclear Isomers – cont.

**$^{176,177}\text{Lu}$ :** no stable beam/target combination to produce them in  $\text{HI}, \text{xn}$

**Tool:** deep inelastic and multi nucleon transfer reactions

**Experiment:**  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  beam on enriched  $^{176}\text{Lu}$  target @ 6 MeV/A (~20% above the Coulomb barrier)/Pulsed beam & Gammasphere



- ✓ New 3- and 5-qp Isomers
- ✓ Possibility of  $\beta^-$  branch
- ✓ Transition strength – K robustness

mcp predictions

Submitted to *Phys. Lett. B*

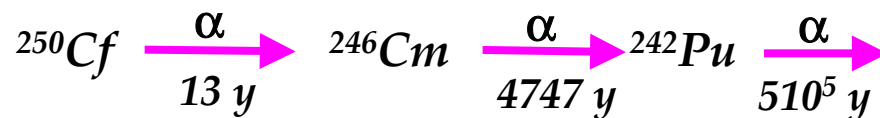
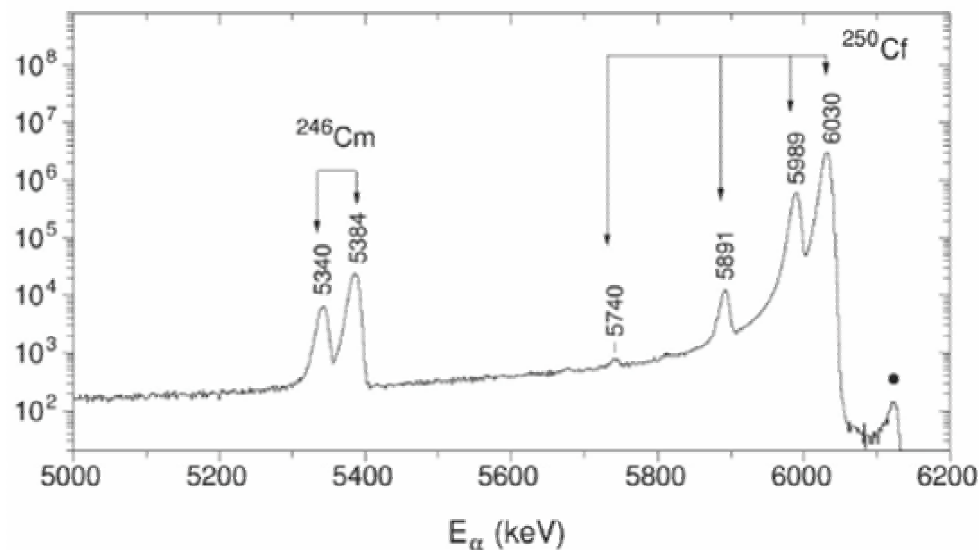


# Lifetimes of very long lived actinide isotopes

- ❑ Conventional techniques are compromised when the lifetimes are long, e.g. hundreds and thousands of years
- ❑ Mass spectrometry approach - systematic uncertainties are unknown or potentially large

## Our Approach

- Mass separated samples (1975!)
- Parent/daughter activity
- Alpha counting technique
- Applied to  $^{245,246}\text{Cm}$  and  $^{239}\text{Pu}$



$T_{1/2} = 4747$  (46) years / Compared to values ranging from  
 $T_{1/2} = 2300$  up to 6620 years

# *Nuclear Model Development*

---

- ❑ *Argonne is participating in an international effort under the auspices of WPEC (Subgroup 19) to improve the reliability of model calculations for neutron activation cross sections.*
  
- ❑ *Argonne is contributing in the following areas:*
  - *Methodology development*
  - *Participation in neutron activation cross-section measurements at IRMM, Geel, Belgium.*
  - *Compilation of measured results in EXFOR format for submission to data centers.*
  - *Estimate uncertainties in evaluated results by performing parameter sensitivity analysis*

# Nuclear Model Development – cont.

- Energy range is mainly from **13-20 MeV** but also **some** work done at **lower and higher energies**
- Elemental and enriched samples of **F, Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, Cl, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Sn, Ba, and Pb** were used

